

been called *Purpura saxicola* Val. which is based on figure 4 of plate 8, Voyage of Venus, 1846, which seems to represent *Purpura freycinetii* Desh. 1839 (from Japan). The name *Purpura emarginata* Desh. 1839, is based on the *short spired rather rough surfaced* form of this species. *Purpura conradi* Nutt. (MSS.), Smiths. Misc. X, pl. 83, Tryon, Manual Conch. II, p. 175, seems to be this form, from specimens received from Mr. Nuttall. *Purpura fuscata* Forbes 1850, applies to the specimens with rather *high spire* and many *spiral costæ*, while *Purpura ostrina* Gld. 1852, is the small, *short spired, smooth* form.

Mr. J. G. Malone, of Portland, Oregon, having presented the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia with a set of these west coast shells, the preceding revision of the nomenclature was undertaken.

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#### A NEW SPATHA.

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BRYANT WALKER.

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*Spatha kamerunensis*, n. sp. Pl. III, figs. 1 and 2.

Shell oblong-ovate, somewhat inflated, subsolid; beaks eroded, but apparently only slightly elevated, sculpture not observed, placed about  $\frac{1}{5}$  of the total length from the anterior end: anterior end regularly rounded; basal and dorsal lines nearly parallel, slightly diverging posteriorly; basal line nearly straight, in some specimens slightly arcuate; dorsal line straight or slightly curved; dorsal slope oblique; posterior end somewhat prolonged and regularly rounded; posterior ridge rounded, exhibiting in some specimens, a subobsolete angle, terminating at the lower end of the dorsal slope; dorsal slope sculptured with fine, radiating ridges, curving upwards towards the hinge; surface of the disk subsulcate with strong lines of growth, cut by very fine, impressed, radiating lines, between which the epidermis is minutely and irregularly wrinkled or festooned; epidermis very dark brown, almost black towards the margins; hinge edentulous; beak cavity shallow, with a single, deep, dorsal cicatrix directly under the beak; at the posterior end of the ligament, there is a triangular notch in the dorsal border of the nacreous area; impressions of the adductor muscles large, well marked, irregularly oval; that of protractor pedis reniform, situated slightly behind and at the base of that of the anterior adductor; posterior adductor impression large,

oval; that of the posterior retractor small, elongated-oval, separate from that of the posterior adductor and situated immediately below the notch at the end of the ligament; nacre dark, dull plumbeous, tinged with green, more intense towards the beak cavity; scarcely iridescent posteriorly.

Length (of type) 69; height  $35\frac{1}{2}$ ; diam. 22 mm.

Types (No. 30902 Coll. Walker) from the Kribi River, 17 miles from Efulen, Kamerun. Cotypes in the collections of the Univ. of Mich., the Philadelphia Academy, the Carnegie Museum, and Dr. Louis Germain of Paris, France.

Ten specimens, in alcohol, of this very distinct species were sent by Mr. George Schwab to the museum of the Univ. of Mich., to whose curator, Dr. A. G. Ruthven, I am indebted for specimens for description.

By reason of its sculptured surface, it evidently belongs to the subgenus *Aspatharia* Bgt., as recognized by Simpson (1900) and Germain (1909).

In size, shape and in the peculiar sculpturing of the surface, which requires the use of a lens to develop the detail, it is easily distinguishable from both of the allied species.

Fearing that it might be included among the many new species recently discovered by the French naturalists, I submitted a specimen to Dr. Louis Germain of the Museum of Paris, the well-known expert on African Naiades, and am assured by him that it is entirely distinct from any of the described species.

Dr. A. E. Ortmann of the Carnegie Museum, who is making a special study of the anatomy of the Naiades, has kindly prepared the accompanying description of the soft parts.

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#### THE SOFT PARTS OF SPATHA KAMERUNENSIS WALKER.

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BY DR. A. E. ORTMANN.

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I am obliged to Mr. Bryant Walker for sending me a complete specimen of the new species of *Spatha*, and the soft parts of two others, for examination. The specimen with shell proved to be a male; one of the other two was a sterile female, while in the third the gills were in too poor condition (crushed and torn), so that no attempt was made to ascertain the sex.